

# Department of Energy

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### **What does it measure?**

Welcome to the Metric Tracking System (MTS). MTS is a performance measurement system that captures key financial management indicators across the Federal Government. The tool's intent is to provide government managers, Congress, and other stakeholders information to assess the financial management health of the Federal Government as a whole and for each individual agency. Tracking performance on indicators helps to guide financial management reforms and targets resources to areas where better stewardship is needed.

### **How are we doing?**

The CFO Council will use this space to summarize trends in the financial indicators. The summary will include progress, trends, and corrective actions (when applicable).

**Data Updated Through September, 2010**

**Contact Us**

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### 1. Fund Balance with Treasury (Net)

#### What does it measure?

[Identifies the difference between the fund balance reported in Treasury reports and the agency fund balance with Treasury recorded in its general ledger on a net basis.](#)

#### Why is it important?

[Smaller reconciliation differences translate to greater integrity of financial reports and budget results.](#)

#### Goals

Green – fully successful <= 2%

Yellow – minimally successful > 2% - <= 10%

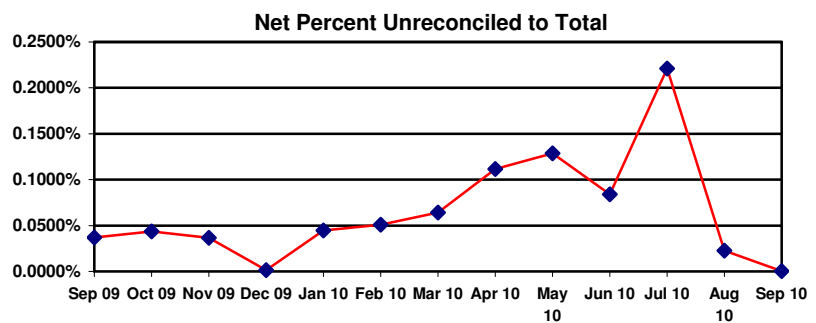
Red – unsuccessful > 10%

#### Status



Sep, 10: 0.0003%

Month	Net Amount Reconciled (Billions)	Net Amount Unreconciled (Millions)	Treasury Cash Balance (Billions)	Net Percent Unreconciled To Total
Sep 10	\$57.8	\$0.170	\$57.8	0.0003%
Aug 10	\$62.5	\$14.100	\$62.6	0.0225%
Jul 10	\$66.8	\$147.800	\$66.9	0.2209%
Jun 10	\$69.3	-\$58.280	\$69.3	0.0842%
May 10	\$72.0	\$92.880	\$72.1	0.1288%
Apr 10	\$75.0	-\$83.470	\$74.9	0.1115%
Mar 10	\$77.5	-\$49.670	\$77.4	0.0641%
Feb 10	\$80.0	-\$40.720	\$80.0	0.0509%
Jan 10	\$82.0	\$36.500	\$82.0	0.0445%
Dec 09	\$84.2	-\$1.320	\$84.2	0.0016%
Nov 09	\$86.7	-\$31.680	\$86.7	0.0365%
Oct 09	\$61.0	\$26.500	\$61.0	0.0434%
Sep 09	\$65.0	\$24.000	\$65.0	0.0369%



## 2. Amount in Suspense (Absolute) Greater than 60 Days Old

The timeliness of clearing and reconciling suspense accounts. This metric is reported quarterly. Only the 3875 Suspense Account is measured. The 3880 and 3885 measures are shown for contextual information only.

**R** Sep, 10: 52.48%

The graph shows the 'Absolute Percent Suspense Over 60 Days' for 'Acct 3875'. The Y-axis represents the percentage, ranging from 0.00% to 60.00% in 10.00% increments. The X-axis shows four dates: Dec 09, Mar 10, Jun 10, and Sep 10. The data points are connected by a red line, showing a steady increase from 0.00% in Dec 09 to approximately 52.00% in Sep 10.

Date	Absolute Percent Suspense Over 60 Days
Dec 09	0.00%
Mar 10	0.00%
Jun 10	3.00%
Sep 10	52.00%

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### 3. Delinquent Accounts Receivable from Public Over 180 days

#### What does it measure?

The success in reducing or eliminating delinquent accounts receivable from the public. This metric is reported quarterly.

#### Why is it important?

It shows how well the agency actively collects debt. Actively collecting debt improves management accountability, reduces Treasury borrowing, and increases accuracy in reporting.

#### Goals

Green – fully successful  $\leq 10\%$

Yellow – minimally successful  $> 10\% - \leq 20\%$

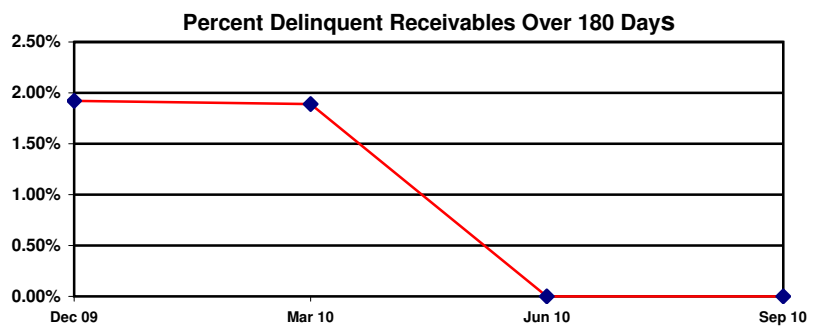
Red – unsuccessful  $> 20\%$

#### Status



Sep, 10: 0.00%

Month	Delinquent Receivables Over 180 Days (Millions)	Total Receivables (Millions)	Percent Delinquent Receivables Over 180 Days
Sep 10	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
Jun 10	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%
Mar 10	\$105.16	\$5,540.14	1.89%
Dec 09	\$105.20	\$5,455.00	1.92%



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### 4. Electronic Payments

#### What does it measure?

The number of electronic payments measures the extent to which vendors are paid electronically.

#### Why is it important?

[A high use of electronic funds transfer saves money, reduces paperwork, and improves cash management.](#)

#### Goals

Green – fully successful  $\geq 96\%$

Yellow – minimally successful  $\geq 90\% - < 96\%$

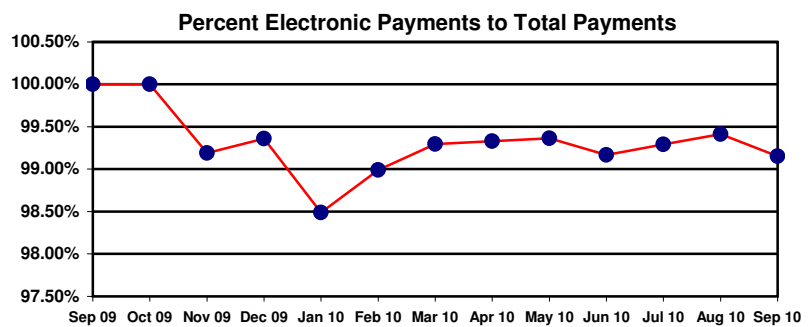
Red – unsuccessful  $< 90\%$

#### Status



Sep, 10: 99.15%

Month	Total Payments (Thousands)	Electronic Payments (Thousands)	Percent Electronic Payments to Total Payments
Sep 10	16.510	16.370	99.15%
Aug 10	15.350	15.260	99.41%
Jul 10	14.100	14.000	99.29%
Jun 10	15.650	15.520	99.17%
May 10	14.160	14.070	99.36%
Apr 10	14.930	14.830	99.33%
Mar 10	15.620	15.510	99.30%
Feb 10	11.870	11.750	98.99%
Jan 10	10.600	10.440	98.49%
Dec 09	14.050	13.960	99.36%
Nov 09	13.960	13.847	99.19%
Oct 09	14.000	14.000	100.00%
Sep 09	16.000	16.000	100.00%



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### 5a. Percent Invoices Paid on Time

#### What does it measure?

How many invoices are paid on time in accordance with the Prompt Payment Act (PPA). The percentage of the dollar value of those invoices paid on time is also displayed, for contextual information.

(Explanation of 6/2007 Changes)

#### Why is it important?

Timely payment reduces interest charges and reflects a high degree of accountability and integrity.

Month	Percent \$ Value of Invoices Paid on Time	Percent Invoices Paid on Time (# of Invoices)
Sep 10	98.00%	98.95%
Aug 10	99.42%	98.74%
Jul 10	99.38%	98.86%
Jun 10	98.33%	99.05%
May 10	99.17%	99.02%
Apr 10	98.22%	98.94%
Mar 10	99.10%	99.08%
Feb 10	99.34%	98.71%
Jan 10	99.09%	98.65%
Dec 09	94.40%	99.12%
Nov 09	99.15%	97.73%
Oct 09	99.45%	99.17%
Sep 09	99.80%	99.02%

#### Goals

Green – fully successful  $\geq 98\%$

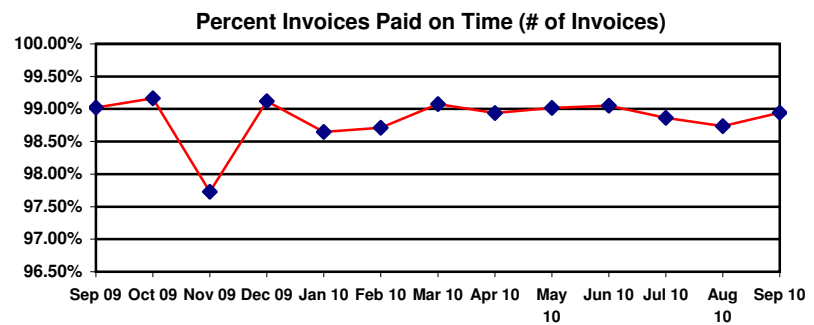
Yellow – minimally successful  $\geq 97\% - < 98\%$

Red – unsuccessful  $< 97\%$

#### Status



Sep, 10: 98.95%



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### 5b. Interest Penalties Paid

#### What does it measure?

[The effect of late payments in the amount of interest penalties paid relative to the total dollars of invoices paid. The metric amount represents dollars of interest paid per \\$1million in total payments.](#)

[\(Explanation of 6/2007 Changes\)](#)

#### Why is it important?

[Smaller amounts of interest paid shows that an agency is paying its bills in a timely manner in accordance with the Prompt Payment Act. Not having to pay interest saves agencies money and allows funds to be used for their intended purpose.](#)

#### Goals

Green – fully successful <= \$200

Yellow – minimally successful > \$200 - <= \$300

Red – unsuccessful > \$300

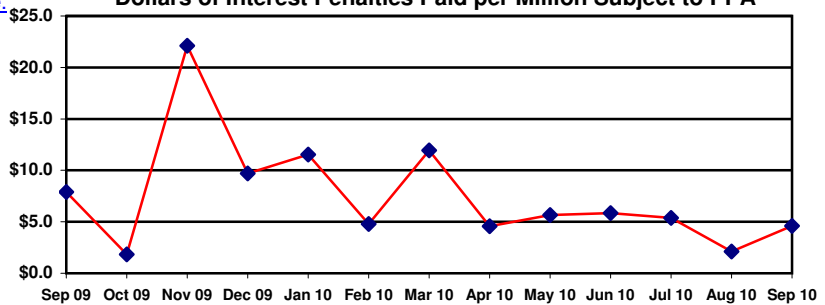
#### Status



Sep, 10: \$4.62

Month	Interest Paid (Thousands)	Total Amount Paid Subj. To PPA (Millions)	Dollars of Interest per Million Subj. To PPA
Sep 10	\$3.500	\$758.2	\$4.62
Aug 10	\$1.260	\$598.0	\$2.11
Jul 10	\$3.000	\$557.0	\$5.39
Jun 10	\$3.350	\$573.7	\$5.84
May 10	\$3.300	\$581.9	\$5.67
Apr 10	\$2.580	\$564.5	\$4.57
Mar 10	\$6.690	\$560.6	\$11.93
Feb 10	\$2.820	\$587.7	\$4.80
Jan 10	\$5.900	\$511.5	\$11.53
Dec 09	\$5.700	\$586.9	\$9.71
Nov 09	\$11.400	\$515.7	\$22.11
Oct 09	\$1.000	\$547.0	\$1.83
Sep 09	\$4.900	\$621.0	\$7.89

Dollars of Interest Penalties Paid per Million Subject to PPA



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### 6a. Travel Card Delinquency Rates Individually Billed Account (IBA)

#### What does it measure?

The percent of travel card balances outstanding over 61 days for Individually Billed Accounts (IBA).

#### Why is it important?

Reducing outstanding travel card balances helps increase rebates to agencies.

#### Goals (IBA)

Green – fully successful  $\leq 2\%$

Yellow – minimally successful  $> 2\% - \leq 4\%$

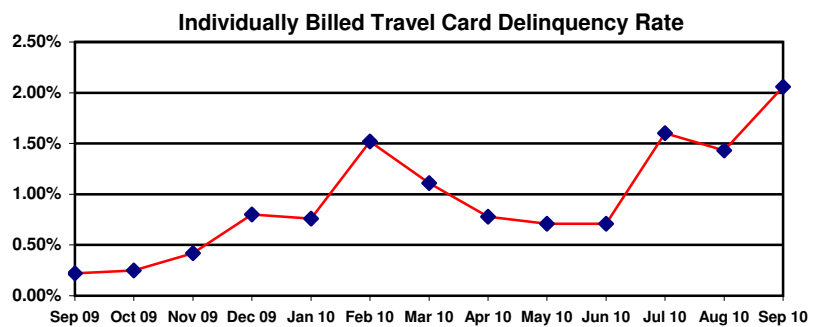
Red – unsuccessful  $> 4\%$

#### Status



Sep, 10: 2.06%

Month	IBA Balance > 61 Days (Thousands)	IBA Rate Percent
Sep 10	\$99.347	2.06%
Aug 10	\$73.677	1.43%
Jul 10	\$78.518	1.60%
Jun 10	\$29.812	0.71%
May 10	\$26.351	0.71%
Apr 10	\$19.398	0.78%
Mar 10	\$18.126	1.11%
Feb 10	\$30.612	1.52%
Jan 10	\$20.251	0.76%
Dec 09	\$27.940	0.80%
Nov 09	\$19.365	0.42%
Oct 09	\$11.396	0.25%
Sep 09	\$9.722	0.22%





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### 6b. Travel Card Delinquency Rates Centrally Billed Account (CBA)

#### What does it measure?

The percent of travel card balances outstanding over 61 days for Centrally Billed Accounts (CBA).

#### Why is it important?

Reducing outstanding travel card balances helps increase rebates to agencies.

#### Goals (CBA)

Green – fully successful = 0%

Yellow – minimally successful > 0% - <= 1.5%

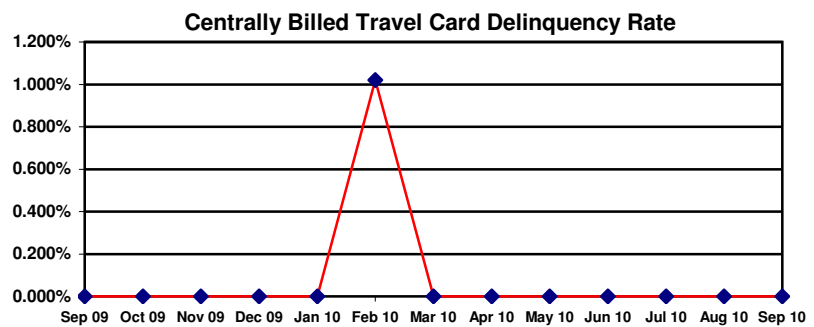
Red – unsuccessful > 1.5%

#### Status



Sep, 10: 0.00%

Month	CBA Balance > 61 Days (Thousands)	CBA Rate Percent
Sep 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Aug 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Jul 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Jun 10	\$0.000	0.00%
May 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Apr 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Mar 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Feb 10	\$23.446	1.02%
Jan 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Dec 09	\$0.000	0.00%
Nov 09	\$0.000	0.00%
Oct 09	\$0.000	0.00%
Sep 09	\$0.000	0.00%



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### 6c. Purchase Card Delinquency Rates

#### What does it measure?

The percent of purchase card balances outstanding over 61 days.

#### Why is it important?

Reducing outstanding purchase card balances helps increase rebates to agencies and reduces interest payments.

#### Goals

Green – fully successful = 0%

Yellow – minimally successful > 0% - <= 1.5%

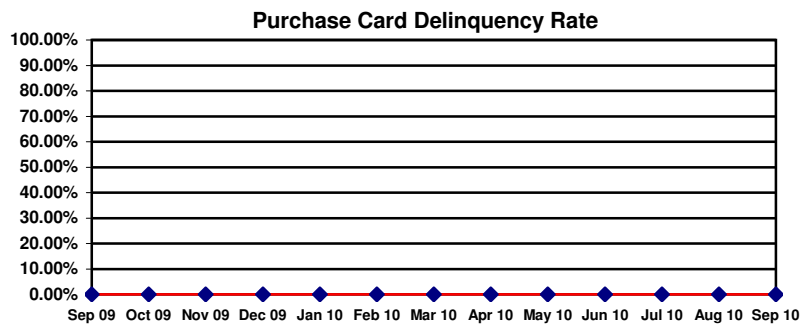
Red – unsuccessful > 1.5%

#### Status



Sep, 10: 0.00%

Month	Balance (Thousands)	Rate Percent
Sep 10	\$0.027	0.00%
Aug 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Jul 10	\$0.027	0.00%
Jun 10	\$0.027	0.00%
May 10	\$0.027	0.00%
Apr 10	\$0.027	0.00%
Mar 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Feb 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Jan 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Dec 09	\$0.000	0.00%
Nov 09	\$0.000	0.00%
Oct 09	\$0.000	0.00%
Sep 09	\$0.000	0.00%



# MTS Financial Management Contacts

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# MTS Financial Management Indicators

## How are we doing?

Federal agencies are owed debts from a variety of individuals and entities. A few examples of debt are loan repayments, duplicate or erroneous grant or entitlement payments, as well as fines or penalties and other debts. These debts total billions of dollars government-wide. Improving the management of these debts – especially improved performance in the collection of outstanding debts – is important to ensuring that taxpayer dollars are spent wisely and efficiently.

Indicator 3, Delinquent Accounts Receivable from the Public, of the Metric Tracking System (MTS) reports on public debt that has been delinquent for more than 180 days. According to the metric goals, agencies have a way to go to meet the Green standard. What the data doesn't show, however, is why some agencies are reporting more delinquent debt than others. For example, some agencies: (1) have a high percentage of debt in litigation; (2) are attempting to collect from bankrupt debtors; or (3) are collecting debt at guaranteed lenders. Each of these efforts often takes considerable time to resolve.

Agencies are diligently working to reduce the amount of delinquent debt in this category by improving the screening of potential borrowers and improving internal agency collection practices. In the case of credit programs, improvements are also being made in litigating the debt at the Department of Justice, and transferring the debt to the Department of the Treasury for cross-servicing and administrative offset opportunities.